cumstances will not permit me to be present at the great mass meeting to be held in the Park in behalf of "Nicaragua and liberty." My heart is with the movement in all its phases, let it be termed "filibusterism," or, as some who unfortunately have been elevated to high positions in this country; have called fit, "pirat-icalism." If Walker and his brave associates can, in any sense of the word, be stigmatized as either, I am willing to be placed in the same category. If it be piracy to aid an oppressed people in securing to themselves the blessing we enjoy in this favored land, I, for one, an willing to aid and sustain all such piratical acts. If the representatives of the people of the United States proclaim their true policy, it seems that we are getting to be timid and vacillating; we proclaim the Monroe doctrine, and threaten John Bull with our due vengeance if he even squints towards American territory yet the old hypocrite laughs in his sleeve at all our blustering, and through the especial grace of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, quietly annexes the beautiful island of Ruatan, and the contiguous islands in the bay of Honduras. While John Bull, sustained by many of our more wise than honest statesmen, is declaiming against the filibusterism of General Walker, her Majesty is annexing one of the richest portions of Bengal, deposing its king, and taking into her own keeping its treasures and revenues. Look at the filibustering history of John Bull for the past eight years, and what do we witness? First, we have the consolidation of her power in the "Punjab," its people forced into the ranks of the army, its princes stripped of every shadow of authority, and the country rendered another footstool for the luxurious filibustering East India Company to rest its gouty legs upon. Second—His "Bullship" not being satisfed

with Punjab, resolved to enlarge "the arena of liberty," and picked a quarrel with the King of Burmah. Burmah had to submit to a similar fate, and forms another province under the control of his "Bullship," which commands a larger army and more inexhaustible resource than the mother country to which it is nomi-

Third. It has been but a few days since that the New York papers contained the decree of his "Bullship," annexing the wealthy kingdom of Oude—the dethronement of its king; and, finally, we have the following special warran of Victoria, in regard to the "Bay islands:"

"Whereas it has been represented unto us that the islands of Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilla, Helene, Barbarat, and Moxat, in the Bay of Honduras, are inhabited by divers subjects of our crown, who are rapidly increasing in numbers, and we have, therefore, deemed it expedient to make provision for the government of the settlement or settlements already formed, and to be formed, in these islands."

Such, in part, is the history of English filibusterism for the past eight years. And during this time, what American statesman has exclaimed "filibusterism?"

Our representatives at home and abroad have been silent. They knew the atrocities of British rule in India, but they neglected to review them. They called the annexation o the Punjab "progress of civilization," and con-tented themselves that John Bull was a smart fellow, who had a "taking" way with him, which it was better not to oppose. Meanwhile we dare not touch Cuba, or look upon Central America with a hungry eye. This has been the course of English filibustering, and I trust the day is fast approaching when the mealy mouthed policy of our Government will be

Politicians may continue to quarrel over the different planks in their platforms, but the great and strong plank of the people is yet to be in-serted. It is to repeal the odious neutrality laws, and give due notice to every nation on the face of the earth that the policy of this Government in future will be, to permit its peopl to aid every oppressed nation in securing for themselves a more liberal form of government.

General Walker and his associates have been most grossly misrepresented in this country by the enemies of liberty. He is purer in heart and deed than any of his slanderers, and his name will occupy a high place in history when the red this associates nave been If, therefore, Mr. Buchanan was worthy of the decided preference given to him by Virginia in 1852, then is he greatly more deserving of that preference in 1856. Invited to Nicaragua by the Democratic

party, composing two-thirds of the people, he aided in overthrowing the despotic rule of Chomorrow, who held supreme power over the departments of Granada and Riva, the other portions of the Republic, comprising the most populous cities and districts, never having subtted to Chomorro's authority. From that time until the invasion of the forces of Costa Rica, everything looked prosperously for Nicaragua. In the country, the people began to cultivate their estates, and the cities in every quarter evidenced progress and improvement. American enterprise was there with capital to invest, and a new state of things was the order of the day. This has been checked by the war of Costa Rica, brought about through the intrigues of the British Government and the unfortunate delay of our own Government in recognizing Nicaragua. While our Adminis tration, with great strictness, has enforced the neutrality laws, and interfered with the emigration of our people to Nicaragua, the British Government has been furnishing "material aid" in the way of arms and ammunition to the enemies of American advancement, for the purpose of driving out every American in the country, and destroying every system of liberal principle likely to be engrafted on that fertile But the course of "manifest destiny" is not to be completely checked in its onward career if all the powers on earth combined against

Freedom's battles once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft, are ever won.

Central America will become Americanized And why should it not? The most beautiful country imaginable, capable of bringing forth the richest productions, with mines of gold, silver, copper, &c., unequalled, and with a climate for health and comfort unsurpassed, i only requires the industry and enterprise of our own people to make it the most desirable spot in the world. About Nicaragua especially. it will require too much space to go into details; but for the information of those who contemplate emigrating to that country, I will state that the reports published in regard to the unhealthiness of the climate, are incorrect. A person can sleep with safety night after night in the open air; this I am enabled to state from actual experience. Again, many are under the impression that large forests would have to be cleared away before the lands could be cultivated. On the contrary, a large portion of the land is prairie, and ready for the plough immediately. The Chontales region is best adapted for the agriculturist emigrating from the United States. It is an elevated district, with a climate the year round resembling the present month of May. The thermometer, I should judge, seldom reaches 80 degrees. Two and three crops can be secured from the

soil within the year. As I have before remarked, Central America is destined to become Americanized, and the States of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, San Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala will eventually form one great republic. The territory of those States, taking in Yucatan and the Bay islands, is equal to the old thirteen States of this glorious Union, and "manifest destiny" has decreed that the day is not far distant when the republic of Central America will be the compeer of the glorious republic of the Respectfully, &c., JOHN P. HEISS. stars and stripes.

..... A Hungarian refugee named John P. Kalapsza, has obtained a divorce from his wife, in the Cincinnati court, on the ground of wilful absence for more than three years. His wife resides in Hungary, and has not answered any of his letters during his exile.

Washington Sentinel.

BEVERLEY TUCKER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THUSRDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1856

FOR PRESIDENT. JAMES BUCHANAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA. Subject to the decision of the National Con vention.

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The CINCINNATI CONVENTION meets on Monday NEXT, June 2D.

TO VIRGINIA.

At the Baltimore Democratic Convention o 1852, Virginia presented to that convention, as her first choice for President, the name of JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania. Her delegates were men of large political experience and themselves possessing fully the confidence of their constituents, and representing truly the popular will.

If the people of Virginia then held Mr. Bu-CHANAN in the highest esteem, giving him a preference over the veteran and distinguished senator from Michigan, over Judge Douglas, over all others without exception, has there been anything in the career of Mr. BUCHANAN since that demonstration of preference which could justly forfeit that high regard, or in any

His political action since that period is com prised in the history of his diplomacy in Europe. With what ability and fidelity he acquitted himself of the delicate and important trusts confided to his management, let his unexampled receptions, at all places, without distinction of party, answer. To the preeminent ability displayed by him, people of all parties, without exception, united to give their

the decided preference given to him by Viring of that preference in 1856.

Why should not this preference be mous? What good and sufficient reasons can any give for withholding this preference so elected President without the aid of Pennsylvania? Did not Pennsylvania stand shoulder to shoulder with Virginia in throwing overboard that arch traitor to the South and to the Constitution, Martin Van Buren?

For whom and for what good reason should Mr. Buchanan be set aside?

The parties whose names stand prominent for nomination are Mr. Hunter, Judge Douglas, General Rusk, General Pierce, and Governor Wise.

Mr. Hunter has many claims to consideration-he had almost as many in 1852, but Mr. BUCHANAN'S services gave him the unquestioned preference in Mr. Hunter's own State. Since that period, Mr. Hunter has earned further distinction, but certainly has done nothing entitling him to greater credit than does Mr. BUCHANAN'S diplomatic services; so that Mr. BUCHANAN'S prominence over Mr. Hunter has not been diminished since 1852. If the preference, therefore, be justly decided, Mr. Buch-ANAN is still more entitled to it now than in 1852, for the additional reason that Virginia must now manifest that regard for Mr. Buch-ANAX to which she has already declared him eminently worthy, or she must refuse it to him forever. While to Mr. Hunter no such present

But not only upon these grounds, is Mr. Bu-CHANAN entitled to the warm and decided support of Virginia, but also for other and far more important and decisive reasons.

The contest which approaches, is a against the equality of the States and the rights | the circumstances which exclude these parties, of the Southern people to an equal and com mon possession of the common territory of the whole of the States.

We have already seen this spirit of aggression eject a House of Representatives consisting of two-thirds Democrats and substitute in its place a House of two-thirds opponents to sibly err, while they might greatly err in the the Democratic party. We have seen this fell selection of any other man; and there can be spirit, like a besom of destruction, sweep over no justification in sacrificing great interests to the land carrying in its trail every Northern State without exception. Should a similar result follow the coming contest, we should find a House of Representatives overwhelming of any of them at the next Convention. On ly Anti-Democratic, and such changes would be made in the Senate, as would give rise to clearly show that their future success in nomiwell founded apprehensions, and the Executive nating Mr. Buchanan is in full harmony with with the entire Federal patronage and exclu- the public interest now requiring Mr. Buchsive control of the army and navy, would present such an array against what the South conceives to be its constitutional equality and rights, as to render it a matter of inevitable certainty, that a series of the most irritating and injurious measures would be brought forward and the attempt made to carry and to

These would be the lightest of the evils, for disunion with grim discord and civil war, would reputation of these resorts is so well established. stand at our very portals.

enforce them.

It is not the part of wisdom, with the late experience before us, to discard these things as suggestive of everything that can serve to ren-

circumstance, that 1855 was not the year for the Presidential election, that we are indebted for an escape from most of these evils.

Upon this grave fact, let all the South deep ly ponder. It must have its weight with all who are not blinded by ambition, selfishness, or mad with personal partisanship.

The object, the great object, we might almost say with truth, the only object of the Democracy in the coming contest is to avert from our country these calamities, which the madness of

fauaticism and of party threaten so imminently. This crusade is against the rights and inte rests of the South; and from the absolute certainty of their occurrence, there is no assurance, except by the Union with the South of so many Northern States as will give it a preponderance and certain victory.

That no one will question this position, we

nay safely assume. These premises being mutually accepted what course of action must be adopted to secure the defeat of this unhallowed crusade, the triumph of right and reason?

There can be but one solution; and that is, to adopt such a course as will most certainly secure the co-operation of at least so many Northern States as may be necessary to ensure

Can any one else give a better solution? Can any one give any other solution?

Will any one venture the assertion, that the nomination of Mr. Hunter by the Convention at Cincinnati, will most certainly secure the votes of the required number of Northern States, and that therefore the question is solved, and victory made sure by his nomination?

All advertising for a less time than three We opine not, and all may and will so say, without detracting one iota from the extremest credit which may be awarded to him by his most zealous admirers, and most ardent per-

It is the peculiarity of the coming contest which postpones Mr. Hunter, not a want of merit, and the postponement casts no shadow of discredit upon his general claims, as he would be delayed in reaching the highest honor, not by a preference for another over him, but by circumstances for which he is not to blame,

The duty of his friends, in the case is so to conduct themselves, that with an eye single to the exigencies of the case, they shall so act as to secure for themselves and for Mr. Hunter the good will and confidence of the whole personalities, and select for a candidate the man who can certainly secure for the South the triumph of its rights and interests. In a steadfast adherence to that cardinal point, they will have the gratification to know, that if their course does not command the approbation of every portion of the Democratic party, they will, at least, have deserved it. By any other course they will neither receive nor deserve its

We speak upon the very safe hypothesis, that likely to receive its support, which is not fit to be there.

What we have said of Mr. Hunter may be applied with no intention of disparagement to General Rusk and Governer Wise.

In regard to General Pierce, it might suffice to refer to the late election, in which, for the he gave official authority to Democrats to join the Abolitionists in opposition to the Kansas bill, without loss of standing in the party; and richly deserved? Was ever a son of Virginia when his agents and interpreters represented the bill as giving assurance to the acquisition of new free States south of the Missouri line. It is certainly impossible for any one to feel assured that General Pierce can carry any single Northern State whatsoever.

If the Kansas bill were the only sessame to the nomination at Cincinnati, and General Pierce's records were confined to his last annual and special messages, his claim might be prominent. We have never omitted an occasion to give to these eminently just and able papers the high credit which is due to them. But we put it to the candor of every man North and South to say, if he had not presented these messages, what would have been his position. Would he not, by universal consent, have been overlooked. As a reward for them, he had in advance received the full honor.

His course, previous to the presentation of these messages, had inspired such deep and Magistrate, Franklin Pierce." His reasons for general distrust, that no one can presume he has in the North sufficiently recovered public confidence. A suitable acknowledgment of the merit of his messages will leave the Democratic party fully acquitted of all that might be due to General Pierce.

At the nomination of 1852, Judge Douglas was before the country for a nomination-Virginia gave Mr. Buchanan her preference over this gentleman, and as nothing has since occurred to lower him below Judge Douglas, it would seem to follow, as a natural consequence. thatthose partial to Mr. Hunter, to General Pierce and Governor Wise, should, perceiving without hesitation give to Mr. BUCHANAN their support. They know full well the testimonials of confidence Virginia has already shown this eminent statesman, and that his nomination will undoubtedly secure the victory, and that, therefore, in supporting him, they cannot pospersonal partiality.

The selection of Mr. BUCHANAN can cast no discredit upon the others, or weaken the claims the contrary, a true view of the case would ANAN's nomination.

SUMMER LUXURIES.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the "Mountain House," at Capon Springs, Virginia, and that of the "Hygeia Hotel," Old Point Comfort. New and improved arrangements have been made in order, if possible to furnish additional luxuries to the visitor. The that any words of commendation from us would be superfluous. Their very names are idle dangers. It was solely to the fortunate | der a sojourn desirable and pleasurable.

MR. SEDDON'S SPEECH.

In our last issue we had only room to give our views of that portion of this gentleman's speech which related to Mr. BUCHANAN. We proceed to-day to discuss the other part of it which relates to the other candidates.

At the district Convention, to nominate dele gates, held at Richmond on the 16th instant, Mr. Seddon made an elaborate speech, in which he expressed his first preference to be for Mr. Hunter of Virginia; in doing so he passed as high wrought an eulogium on that gentleman as his most ardent admirers could desire :- he enumerated all the qualifications of that distinguished Senator, and all his claims to consideration. After stating these fully and placing them prominently in view, and allowing to them their full weight, and with all his own strong personal partiality, Mr. Seddon found himself, by force of controlling circumstances, compelled to yield this preference and to make a selection from the North. We give here his "Despite this decided preference, I recognize in the juncture of the times that amid the

contingencies of the convention there may be a paramount obligation on me even primarily to vote and labor for others, and these candi-dates from the North. While in many respects the present aspect of affairs in the Union is ominous and menacing, in others there is room for gratulation and hope. The nefarious agita-tion of the slavery question at the North seems urging to a crisis. More completely than at any time within my memory, are we, the great Democratic party of the North and South, as now purged of anti-slavery elements, identified in feeling and principle, and withdrawn from the flimsy refuges of transient compacts and compromises, to be established in the solid temple of the Constitution. The Northern nocracy now stand arrayed openly and without equivocation on the principles of the Constitution, as embodied in the great measures of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Fugitive Slave act, in defence of the equality of the States and the rights of the South. They have been battling, and are battling still, for the most part, with a fidelity and gallantry worthy of all praise in this cause, and even more than this, against the banded forces of free-soilism and abolitionism, which have been incessant in their appeals to the lowest passion, and pre-judices of the North—to its lust of acquisitions to bigoted intolerance and anti-slavery fanati-cism. Under such influences, it is not surpris-ing that the Democracy of the North, who were weakened by not a few treacherous elements in their midst, should have sustained very generally temporary reverses, and that their wil and unscrupulous adversaries should have been deladed into the imagination of assured and permanent triumph. Under this confidence, Democratic party-divesting themselves of all they have, thank God, abandoned the artful game of battle they have long played, with as much insidiousness as success. They no longer wage a guerilla war, lurking in coverts a firing from ambush, watching every change of opinion, and availing themselves of every passing weakness. They no longer play between party and party, changing here and shifting there, joining now one side and now another, tainting and demoralizing all, while their as-sumption of the balance of power led to a tolerance of their infamous opinions. The demon dimensions, and now openly aspires to rule and ruin. He is embodied in a party—the o name will be before the convention as Black Republican party—who, under the guid-kely to receive its support, which is not fit to ance of their leaders, Seward, Wilson and others, now grow bold to spurn, disguise, and prepare to meet in open field and direct con-flict, on the arena of the North, the great Democratic party of the Union. They must be met and dealt with effectually, now and for the future. That is the first and greatest duty of the Democracy. Within the limits of the South, indeed, no such conflict can rage. All first time, the Granite State, his own State, parties—even the bitterest opponents of Delitionists. How could it be otherwise, when abhorrence of this wicked organization; but at the North, unfortunately it is far otherwise There, most potent influences-delusions that claim the sanctity of religion, pharisaical pro-fessions of humanity and philanthrophy, mistaken conceptions of liberty, and prejudices of class and section, are invoked with but much success, oftentimes, to oppose the just principles and clear Constitutional obligations on which the Democracy rest. In this posture of affairs, I cheerfully acknowledge it to be the first and highest duty of the Southern Democracy to give all possible aid and encourage ment to their gallant friends of the North. To many have already been sacrificed politically -have nobly preferred justice and principle to preferment and place, at the cost of honor and duty. To the rescue with all our hearts. Let that be the cry and the effort of the Southern Democracy. How then, shall our aid and en-

> Northern allies in the approaching dire conflict of parties for the Presidency, its power and patronage? May it not be incumbent on the South to renounce her predilections. He asks, "who among them should be on first choice? (among the men of the North) and he answers himself and says: "In all candor I humbly think our present Chief his preference are that-

couragement be most effectually afforded to our

"To us of the South, his Administration should be specially satisfactory, for all the great questions affecting our rights and institutions—the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the repeal of the odious Missouri restriction, the Fugitive Slave Law, and all the mischievous agitations, freesoilism and abolitionism-have been me by him with signal manliness, decision, and

and that the South is indebted to him for the consummate ability with which in his messages he made exposition of the constitutional rights of the South, and of the justice and moderation of her course; and Mr. Seddon thus winds up the narrative:

"We owe to him, therefore, a large measure of appreciation and gratitude, and should we not exhibit it by continuing him, so far as depends on our suffrages, to the high functions administered with so much fidelity and equity to us, and which we may have from the past the fullest confidence he will continue to exer-cise for our defence and the assertion of our

We concur with Mr. Seddon in his conclu sive arguments surrendering or tendering the nomination to a northern man. Mr. Seddon endorses the perfect soundness of the northern Democracy on the Nebraska issue, and he

"How, then, shall our aid and encouragement be most effectually afforded to our northern allies?"

and he answers himself, and says: " May it not be incumbent on the South to renounce her predilections and aspirations for her sons and UNITE cordially from the first in bestowing the candidacy of the party on one among the able leaders proposed from the North."

We have italicised this sentence because is the summary of the speech-it is the gist. Everything else is mere commentary. We adopt cordially this premise of Mr. Seddon as position conclusively established by him.

In regard to the just and proper action by the South which should necessarily flow from the adoption of this postulate, we differ from Mr. Seddon, and we proceed to give our reasons. Mr. Seddon himself endorses the

perfect soundness of the northern Democracy them, like a mantle of charity, to cover the is, or ought to be, amenable for gratuitous insoon the questions at issue in the coming contest-acknowledges that it is incumbent on the South to yield the nomination to a northern candidate presented by the North.

It would appear to us to follow as a fortiori that when this sound Democracy of the North (vouched for by Mr. Seddon) presented a candidate bearing in his hands an assurance of victory, that the only course open to the South would be to "unite cordially from the first in bestowing the candidacy of the party on one" (that one) "of the able leaders proposed from the North" who comes with the offering of assured victory.

We might stop here and proceed no further with our remarks, as every one knows there is a candidate presented by the North holding victory in his hands, and everybody knows who that candidate is.

Mr. Seddon's "gratitude" is of a partial and peculiar character. He states the services of General Pierce, and claims for them in payment the nomination for the next Presidency; but he entirely overlooks the fact that he had already been paid in full to do these services. In his eagerness to pay General Pierce twice over for services rendered, he entirely over. looks the longer and greater services of others who have not been paid even after service

The Democracy at the North know full well to whom they owe their late disastrous routes, and to whom to look to rally them to certain

Mr. Seddon predicates his preference for General Pierce upon his connexion with the Kansas-Nebraska bill. What is the history of that bill and of General Pierce's connexion with it which renders one Presidential term so insufficient a reward, that all others claims must be set aside to give him prepayment and sub-payment?

The bill was originally introduced by Judge Douglas. Several Senators-Messrs. Toombs, Dixon, and others, conceiving the opportunity a good one to complete and carry out the Compromise measures of 1850, prepared a clause repealing the Missouri Compromise. It was offered in open Senate as an amendment by Mr. Dixon. General Pierce's organ, on the next day, opened its batteries of denunciation against this very amendment, upon which, as a hobby, General Pierce is to ride again into office. The unanimity among Democratic Senators compelled a partial retraction. As the fight waxed warmer, those Freesoil Democrats to whom the Union had, in the name of General Pierce, promised that, "in the bestowal of Federal patronage and in the selection of agents to administer the Government," de manded official authority to coalesce with Abolitionists to defeat this bill, and yet to be retained in the Democratic party, ex equo, with the best

That official authority was formally given in the Union, and the test withdrawn to license this intended, this pre-avowed treason.

So far, the action of General Pierce, however good may have been his intentions, would hardly entitle him so exclusively to the whole credit of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, as to require a second Presidential term to repay the debt of gratitude due to him for his services in the passage of the bill.

The denunciations by the Union of the amendment repealing the Missouri Compromise, and to join the Abolitionists in defeating it, opened a chink wide enough to let the Abolitionists and Freesoilers see the weak point of the Administration. It showed whose counsels were in the ascendant. To sustain these counsellors, whose advice against this bill had done so much, the Abolitionists and Freesoilers, by concert, set up one of those loud, prolonged, hideous, reverberating yells which only fanatics can utter. The sound and fury which they got up, frightened many of the supporters of the bill, and instigated to the most desperate means the opposition to this bill. The Union was between two fires-the South unsparingly applying the lash, the North assailing, with hideous and discordant yells, and threats of vengeance. Strange to say, both parties succeeded. With the hand the Executive approval was affixed to the bill, while the averted face told the yelling demons of the North that it was intended for their special benefit-to get free States.

So far, General Pierce does not yet show any such overriding and exclusive claim to the merits of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

We next find in the progress of this matte the appointment of Reeder, governor to this Kansas Territory, an appointment, however, honestly intended, was widely disapproved of at the time. The political career of Reeder, while Governor of Kansas is familiar to all.

The organ of General Pierce endorsed, after his border-ruffian speech, the entire political course of Governor Reeder, past, present, and future. So far as our knowledge extends, this sweeping approval has never been retracted.

Thus in the origin, amendment, passage o the bill, and the organization of the Territory. we find no traces of those extraordinary services for which our gratitude can offer nothing less than two Presidential terms, one before

and the other after the act. Again, in the ensuing elections, is it clear, beyond contradiction, that he went before the North everywhere, claiming reward there upon the express ground that it was legislation intended to, and would secure advantage to the North-that it was a bill for freedom. If Mr. Seddon will take General Pierce upon his own view of his claim to reward, he might, give him another direction

than to the White House. This story of Kansas-Nebraska bill-being a "bill of freedom,"-being intended for the benefit of the Northern States, was repeated over and over until after the elections. He lost every Northern State; he had not one cent capital

left at the North; it was a no go. He had nothing to lose there, this North which, according to Mr. Seddon, ought to offer a candidate, had done with him its worst.

Disgusted with those counsellors whose ac vice had brought him to this predicament. General Pierce turns towards those counsellors to whom he had lent a deaf or unwilling ear. The aspect of affairs now changes. The first symptom is in the late annual message, which

record of his past errors. Let his friends be cautious how, in the eagerness of their strife to raise him in this mantle to the Presidential raise him in this mantle to the Presidential chair, that they do not uncover and again lay he deserves any personal chastisement which bare the record so generously shielded.

A CONTRAST .- "LOOK ON THIS PIC-

"When the President's term of office," says Jared Sparks, of the close of George Washington's first term, "as prescribed by the Constitution, was drawing to a close, no little anxiety was felt and expressed as to his willingness again to receive the suffrages of the people. The reluctance with which he had consented to the first election, was so great that it was feared he could not be prevailed upon to remain longer in public life. From his friends in different parts of the country he received early communications on the subject, urging him not to decide hastily, and, if possible, to reconcile himself to a second election."

Among the most prominent and urgent of these appeals will be found the letters of Thos. Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and Edmund Randolph! "The confidence of the whole Union," said Jefferson, "is centered in you. You being at the helm will be more than an answer to every argument which can be used to alarm and lead the people, in any quarter, into violence or secession. North and South will hang together, if they have you to hang on," &c.

Hamilton said: "It is clear that, if you continue in office, nothing materially mischievous is to be apprehended. If you quit, much is to be dreaded." * * * * * "I trust and I pray God that you will determine to make a further sacrifice of your tranquillity and happiness to the public good."

Randolph spoke with the same urgency: The fuel which has been already gathered for combustion," he observed, "wants no addition. But how awfully might it be increased, were the violence, which is now suspended by a universal submission to your pretensions, let loose by your resignation," &c.

Such were the strenuous and powerful considerations addressed to George Washington, and which finally prevailed with him to accept a second Presdential term! A Hamilton, a Jefferson, a Randolph, uniting their importunities to preserve the services of that great man to his country! while Franklin Pierce, with none but sycophants and parasites about him, visits, feasts, flatters, and threatens by turn, each delegate as he arrives in the Me-How changed in this day of small things from

that in which giants lived-giants in intellectgiants in patriotism-giants in everything that go to make up the true excellence of human character. George Washington was our President! Franklin Pierce 1s our President! The first displaying that nobility of nature, which attaches to true greatness, modestly desiring to retire with the glorious civil trophies which a single term had added to his illustrious military name, then, as now, unrivalled in history; the second, an accident, whose election was the result of one of those strange fantastic freaks of fortune that Providence sometimes permits to succeed, for some wise, but to our finite minds, inscrutable reasons. Perhaps, in this instance, to show us our retrogression-to eves to the fact, that the institutions of our country were not made for the sportive tricks of politicians, or to be tampered with by the sacriligious machinations of mischievous demagogues. Franklin Pierce, instead of being thankful, humbly thankful, for this unusual fortune—kind to him, cruel to us—draggles of science, he has displayed powers at least the Administration robes of an office filled by equal to his position. [Loud cheers.] Perhaps, too, I am individually, as his representative to electioneer for his own re-election. Nay, he goes further still, he imperiously announces to the delegates chosen by the sovereign people to name his successor, that if he is nominated, no other Northern man shall be!" We know we war in a venal age, and we know that seventy millions of official patronage are hard to resist, but we cling to the hope that wisdom, dignity, and virtue are not so entirely disregarded by the people, as longer to allow the path to the highest preferment to be too easy to blockheads, profligates and parasites. We must emerge from this day of small things. It is inconsistent with the great mission of the American republic, it is at variance with the settled principles of the Democratic party. One more such blunder as we have made, and the safety of our institutions is imperilled. Let ns take men for their merit, for their wisdom, experience, and virtue.

But we simply intended to make a contrast of the modesty and dignity of the great Washington in desiring to decline a re-election, and the present small head of the same great people, pressing audaciously and contumeliously his claims for a re-nomination. Verily, it is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous!

We give the following just view, from the Petersburg Intelligencer, of the chastisment of Charles Sumner. It is characteristic of our friend Syme, who always takes a common sense view of matters and things-outside of politics: Liberty of Speech.

The late affair in the Senate Chamber will be seized upon by the Fanatics as a capital occasion for sputtering forth all sorts of nonsense about the Liberty of speech. It is a fine sub-ject for rhetorical flourishes and declamatory platitudes. We are in favor of the said liberty provided it is restrained within decent limits. But we draw a distinction in the case which we think an important one. Liberty of Speech is one thing. Licentiousness of speech is another and a very different thing. In every country where free institutions like our's prevail, there must be free speech and a free press. But we have yet to learn that the cause of freedom ever had its bulwarks in the unrestrained excesses of ribaldry and vulgarity of personal in vective, to which too many of our political speakers and presses of the present day are addicted. In the case of Sumner and Brooks we have an apt illustration of the evil which results from this reckless practice, which most unhappily for the nation has found its way into the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the Representatives. There is nothing in this affair that is akin to an attack by Brooks upon the great republican franchise, in its true and pro-per sense. Sumner himself was guilty of an outrageous violation of it; and when he used

he may receive. We have read over this man's offensive allu sions to Judge Butler, (who was not present,) and we do not hesitate to say that, although Mr. Brooks ought to have selected some othe spot for the altercation than the Senate chamber, if he had broken every bone in Sumner's rease it would have been but a just retribution upon this slanderer of the South and of her individual citizens, for the atrocious verbal assaults for which he was called to account. We say, down with such "liberty of speech as that of Sumper's. The sooner it is utterly subverted the better for the country. Let Senators confine themselves within their legiti-mate sphere of privilege. If they cannot ob-serve the courtesies of debate—if they cannot argue a question upon its own proper merits, let them be silent. But if they will rudily and without cause traduce individual character let them suffer as Sumner has done at the hands of the aggravated party. The abolition papers will but waste their ink in the endeavor to make a martyr of Sumner in this matter. It was a naked case of voluntary and cool aggression on his part. He went out of the way to insult the State of South Carolina and one of her worthiest representatives, by name, in the grossest terms, and the castigation which was administered to him was richly merited As to its having been an invasion of the "lib-erty of speech," the idea is simply ridiculous. It was punishment justly due to intolerable in the right spirit of a mean and unmannerly insult, which was no less foreign to the discus-sion that brought it forth than to the decencies of parliamentary life and the urbanities which characterize a gentleman.

From the Baltimore Republican. speech of Mr. Dallas at the Royal Literary Fund Dinner.

At the Anniversary Dinner of the Royal Literary Fund Association held in London on the evening of the 7th of May, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair-after numerous sentiments had been responded to-

The Chairman gave "The Literature and Science of the United States and his Excellency the American Minister," dwelling with much force on the union that ought to and must exist between the two nations, and ex-pressed his belief that nothing was so well calculated to promote the sympathy and friendship of the two countries as a common litera-ture in the same language. The toast was received with repeated cheers.

Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, then rose, and was received with most emphatic and long-continued applause. He said—after thanking, as now I do, his Royal Highness for recognizing by this toast the literature and science of my country, and after thanking this company for having received the toast with impressive cordiality, it would perhaps be most prudent for me to resume my seat and to avoid the risks necessarily incident to the handling of a subject which I cannot pretend to be mas-

A little learning is a dangerous thing, Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring.

There are, however, a few recollections which stimulate me to do somewhat more. Let me remind you of a historical fact, particularly inremind you or a historical lact, particularly in-teresting to me at this moment, that over a small and hesitating meeting in 1773, which constituted the germ of this now flourishing and briliant institution, there presided a coun-tryman of mine. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] And, if it be true, as doubtless it is, that the severe and practical character of his mind refused to entertain the sanguine hopes of its subsequent founder, still Benjamin Franklin, the American sage, philosopher, and statesman, lent from the chair his grave sanction to the purposes which, having been subsequently most zealously persevered in, have obtained the triumphs which I now witness. gether insensible to the fact that a relation of my own was the great-grand-son of your firs chairman. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Marked by the intellectual characteristics of his ancestor, he is now acting in official occupation in the United States, and amid the loftiest spheres in this country, bound to co-operate in the ex-pression of all honor to, and to give my adhesion to, a corporation whose generous and sus-taining hand is unstraightened by invidious

It was my lot, about ten years ago, to act as the presiding chancellor of an institution for promoting the increase and diffusion of knowlege among men-among all men, without dis tinction of class, or party, or faith, or country I acted in that capacity in an institution founde on and subsisting by the bounty of a wise and benevolent Englishman. In accepting the mu-nificent bequest of Smithson to found an institution bearing his name, and now being in successful operation in the city of Washington, in the United States, and giving it a direction analogous to your own; the Government of the United States itself paid a just homage to the principles and practices of this Society. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] It will affard me great pleasure, and perhaps it might cater to my national pride, if I am admitted to belong to an intellectual band by which the literature of the United States has been advanced and illusrated. They owe a heavy debt, payable in the coin of the brain, to the genius of this island. But let me say that they labor indefatigably to reduce that debt, and already they cease to regard as a hopeless achievement the payment of the debt in future. [Hear, hear.]

Since my arrival, and during the last seven weeks that I have been in your great capital, I have been delighted to listen to eulogies on American judicial science coming from the lips of those who are the most exalted and learned in the Westminster Hall. I have been delighted to hear intermingled the names of Alison, Bancroft, Macaulay, Prescott, Grote and Irving. I have been delighted to remark that no exclusion from the almost magical precincts of Waverly, and Vanity Fair, and My Novel, is harshly pronounced against the Indian romances and the sea stories of Cooper, or against The House with Seven Gables, o The Scarlet Letter. [Hear, hear.] And, in fine, I have been delighted to perceive as having grown obsolete and permanently banished the sarcastic criticism I used to hear in my outh-" Who ever reads an American book? Hear, hear.] It is from this harmony of scientific and literary expression between the two countries that we draw the best hope of harmony in the general intercourse between them. [Loud cheers.] The influence of authors over communities were neither to be doubted nor exaggerated. Let us, then, trust that the copious, strong and polished language which is common to England and America, may cease to be the medium of strife-[loud cheers |- but, on the contrary, become the instrument of mutual instruction, o and of peace. [Loud and continued cheering.]

The Hagerstown (Md.) Chronicle states that on Sunday night last five slaves belonging to Mr. Geo. Shaffer, of Funkstown, and three of Mr. Claggett's, of the same place decamped for the North. They came to Hagerstown and for the North. They came to Hagerstown and stole two horses, from Mr. Snider's livery stable, and carriage from Mr. John I. Underwood, in which they started at a rapid rate for Penn-

.. More than one thousand barrels of eggs